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to produce the ore was concerned. An indifferent copper market and metallurgical difficulties, however, resulted in a decrease in the output for 1910 for several districts. The Survey's estimate on January 2, 1912, indicates a copper output for 1911 greater than that of 1910 and nearly equal to the record production of 1909. It is further stated that most of the companies are now in a position to maintain or even increase their present output, so that, if the consumption of the metal will permit, the production of copper in the United States for 1912 may be expected to show a marked increase. It is noteworthy that not one of the leading copper districts of the United States, several of which have been active producers for 30 years or more, has been worked out or shown a decrease in its ability to produce copper.

#### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

AN anonymous gift of £100,000 has been made toward enabling the University of London to acquire a site north of the British Museum. The university has also received £60,000 from the Draper's Company for a senate house and administrative offices.

AN anonymous donor has undertaken to give £20,000 to the University of Cambridge, to establish a chair of genetics, to be called the Balfour professorship of genetics, in honor of Mr. A. J. Balfour.

THE nomination is announced of Dr. Edward H. Bradford, A.B. (Harvard, '69), professor of orthopedic surgery, to be dean of the Harvard Medical School.

PROFESSOR GEO. M. REED, of the University of Missouri, will have charge of the botanical work in the New York University during the summer session of 1912.

PROFESSOR H. A. WADSWORTH, of the department of forestry, University of Idaho, has resigned to accept a commission in the United States army. Mr. Erwin W. Cook, B.S. (Washburn), M.F. (Michigan), has been appointed instructor in forestry at the university. He has been forest assistant on the Salmon (Idaho) National Forest for the past two years.

#### DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

##### PRINCIPLES OF WATER-POWER DEVELOPMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: In presenting "Another View of the Principles of Water-Power Development,"<sup>1</sup> Professor Aldrich illustrates his idea of individual ownership of water in part by the pronouncement, "A man owns the water in his well, we all believe." He utterly ignores the case (occurring with increasing frequency as population and industrial use of water advance) in which the sinking of a larger or deeper well in the neighborhood robs the earlier well of its supply; and he equally ignores all other of those physical facts and relations concerning water which are of growing consequence and complexity as the uses of this primary resource increase and multiply.

Professor Aldrich illustrates his view of equity in the use of water by reference to power development at Shoshone Falls and Twin Falls, and declares that the only "part of the people" of the United States equitably interested in this use are "simply those who live within the range of power transmission, and are not more accessible to another source of power." He utterly ignores the paramount uses of water for domestic supply and the production of food; he ignores the patent fact that each year and each decade more and more of the water of Snake River is removed for these paramount purposes, and the certainty that within a generation practically all the water of Snake River valley will be consumed for these paramount purposes, leaving only a sufficient flow for natural sewerage with incidental power development and navigation; and he equally ignores the broad fact that "the people of Cape Cod, or of Washington, D. C.," who consume bread and beet sugar and other products of Snake River valley, have a most real interest in such utilization of the waters of that river as will best promote normal production and industrial development—i. e., as will best contribute to the general welfare. Perhaps the clearest indication of Professor Aldrich's no-

<sup>1</sup> SCIENCE, March 1, 1912, pp. 338-340.